
 WAR IN ORIENT—The operations of the Japanese and Russian forces. It is like a game of chess. Get a WAR MAP with this issue of The Tribune and watch the moves.

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WEATHER TODAY—Partly cloudy, with possible rain or snow.

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SEARCHLIGHT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE REVEALS MORE STARTLING FACTS REGARDING MORMON FAITH

UTAH LAKE IRRIGATION PROJECT GIVEN BOOST

Head of the Church of Latter Day Saints Takes a Mental Census of Polygamous Families and Tells the Senate Committee That They Number at Present About 800.

BY A. F. PHILIPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints has, during the past five days, been under an X-ray of public opinion. Tonight the situation is decidedly against the church, due to the testimony of its head, Joseph F. Smith. His open declaration that he has set aside the laws of Utah and the manifesto of ex-President Woodruff are the causes. Senator Smoot is not being lost sight of, but when the president of the church in which he is an apostle tells a committee of Congress that it has no right to interfere in the family affairs of an apostle in Utah, and declares that the courts of the State are ample to deal with such matters, the country is aroused.

The announcement that Gov. Wells of Utah has appointed Heber J. Grant, a fugitive from justice, as a delegate to the International Hygiene congress, intensifies the feeling of the people.

One woman spectator today, when President Smith repeated his denunciation of the law, said: "I wish I could tear his whiskers out." Senator Smoot does not figure on it, but the indications are that his seat in the Senate will be vacated.

Said a prominent Eastern Senator to The Tribune tonight: "The blow dealt to Utah by President Smith's testimony of his own violation of the law, and also violations by the apostles, shows conclusively a break in the compact which gave Utah Statehood."

His statement that all the people in the State condone his crime is regarded as a direct insult to the Gentiles of the State, and the wonder is that they don't rebel.

President Smith will probably be on the stand two or three days longer. He will be asked to request Apostles Taylor and Cowley to return to the United States, also J. M. Tanner.

Senator Smoot is to be put in the witness box and pointed questions will be asked him.

 PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRIAL IN DETAIL.
 WASHINGTON, March 5.—Calling President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon church to the stand today, Attorney A. S. Worthington resumed cross-examination for the defense in the investigation before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the case of Reed Smoot of Utah. He asked Mr. Smith if he had any statistics showing the proportion of polygamists in the Mormon population.

Mr. Smith said his recollection is that when the Utah commission was created in 1892 and undertook to administer the laws of the Territory, 12,000 polygamists were excluded from voting.

"As the women vote in Utah," he



AN UNEASY SEAT IN THE SENATE.

BEHIND WALLS OF MORMONDOM WITH HEAD OF THE CHURCH.

According to President Smith's recollection, when the Utah Commission was created in 1892 and undertook to administer the laws of the Territory, 12,000 polygamists were excluded from voting.

As the women vote in Utah, and as it requires two women to one man to form polygamy in the State, probably the number of males excluded as polygamists would not be more than 4000.

In 1890, at the time of the late President Woodruff's manifesto, there were 2451 such families.

The original number of polygamists has been reduced by 1554, or 63 per cent, leaving only 897 still living, and the great majority of them are at an advanced age.

Hyrum Smith, a son of the church president, is 32 years old and has a wife and children, but is not a polygamist. He is one of the twelve apostles.

The first counselor now is John R. Winder. He and his fellow counselor and two apostles have been appointed since Mr. Smith became president. They are reputed to be the husband of more than one wife.

said, "and as it requires two women to one man to form polygamy in the State, probably the number of males excluded as polygamists would not be more than 4000."

Senator Dubois exercised his right to question the witness at this point and said the population then was about 220,000, and of that number there were

When the laws are passed which were not in harmony with the teachings of the Mormon church, the church holds that they are unconstitutional, and their validity is fought from the lowest to the highest court.

It was not until it was settled by the Supreme court of the United States that plural marriages could no longer be indulged in, that the Mormons were inclined to obey.

President Woodruff sought guidance in the Lord after the anti-polygamy law had been passed, and the Lord made it manifest to him that it was his duty to stop plural marriages. He proclaimed that revelation and it was submitted to the entire church and accepted by the church.

From that day to this the law has been kept so far as plural marriages are concerned.

The pamphlet containing the manifesto forbidding plural marriages did not state that it was a revelation from God, but the statement was made that it was published by authority of the church, which was sufficient.

He objected to having Mr. Smith's statement go before the country unchanged.

After a further statement of the number of polygamists in Utah Mr. Smith read from an interview he gave to a representative of the Associated Press in 1902 showing the following:

PERCENTAGE IN POLYGAMY.

He said President Smith's statement of the percentage in polygamy included suckling babes and children and that

world. He is a representative man and no constitutional or rational objection can be raised against him.

"The present commotion is injurious to the business interests of this institution and of this State. It hinders the influx of capital and obstructs commercial progress."

"We therefore appeal to you for such proper aid as you may be able to render in preventing the wrong that is being done to Utah if the present demand should prevail against the right of a State of the Union to freely choose its own representatives in the National Congress."

"A word from you to the Senators from your State to strengthen them in resisting the force of religious prejudice certainly would receive due consideration and it would be in the interest of republican principles of civil religious liberty and of this entire nation, as well as the State of Utah. We are, gentlemen, yours respectfully,"

Joseph F. Smith, John R. Winder, Anthony H. Lund, John Henry Smith, William H. McIntire, Henry Dinwoody, Thomas G. Webster, A. W. Carlson, John R. Barnes.

 See that you get The Tribune's big war map with this issue of the paper.

Inquisitors In Smoot Case Strike Another Rich Lead In Their Search for Light Regarding Prevailing Conditions in the Mormon Hierarchy--More About Revelations.

dent Woodruff's manifesto, there were 2451 such families. In October, 1899, it was found that this number had been reduced, as follows:

By death, 750; by removals beyond the confines of the republic, 63; by divorce, 95, leaving at that time 1542.

It is now ascertained that the original number has been reduced by 1554 or 63 per cent, leaving only 897 still living and the great majority of them are at an advanced age.

Mr. Worthington asked regarding Mr. Smith's son, Hyrum Smith, and was told that he is 32 years old and has a wife and children, but is not a polygamist. He is one of the twelve apostles.

The first counselor now is John R. Winder. He and his fellow counselor and two apostles have been appointed since Mr. Smith became president. He said he could not say whether these men are cohabiting with more than one wife, but that "they are reputed to be the husband of more than one wife."

In regard to John Henry Smith, a cousin, Mr. Smith said that their families are intimate and "I am strongly inclined to believe that he is cohabiting with plural wives."

Referring to Senator Bailey's questions yesterday in regard to the manifesto, Mr. Worthington read from a sermon of President Woodruff, delivered a year after the manifesto against plural marriages, in which President Woodruff declared that he was moved and 10,000 Latter-day Saints were moved by the spirit of God, to abandon the practice of polygamy.

Senator Bailey contended that it was in obedience to the demands of the law or fear of the consequences of the law that provoked the revelation. Continuing he said:

"For my part I don't have much faith in a doctrine that does not get a revelation commanding the change of conduct until there is a statute compelling it."

"All that, of course, is a matter of opinion," said Senator Foraker.

"I don't think it is a matter of opinion either," said Senator Bailey. "I myself have been compelled to submit to certain laws because it was the law, and vicious law at that. Just how far I would have submitted if I had received a revelation from God to do something else I am not prepared to say. I think the whole thing was more a matter of law than of revelation."

"When the laws were passed which were not in harmony with the teachings of our church," said Mr. Smith, "we held that they were unconstitutional. Of course our own rules commanded that we obey the Constitution and the law, but we fought the validity of the new laws from the lowest to the highest court and when it was settled by the Supreme court of the United States that plural marriages could no longer be indulged in, of course we were inclined to obey."

"But we had a revelation on our own statute books in regard to plural marriages and it was necessary to obey that in order to obtain certain blessings that could not be received without obeying it. Whether we should obey the law of the land or continue to practice the law of the church was a serious question."

"We hold that the president of the church is entitled to receive revelations inspired by the Almighty God. President Woodruff sought guidance in the

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SMOOT CASE AS VIEWED BY THE EASTERN NEWSPAPERS

Remarkable Disclosures of President Joseph F. Smith Regarding the Mormon Church Discussed by Leading Dailies of New York.

BY A. F. PHILIPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—New York papers are devoting much space and attention to the Smoot case and the resultant exposures regarding the Mormon church. The Sun today says editorially:

"Another important admission made by the Mormon president was that the church assumes and exercises political control over its followers. He acknowledged that Senator Smoot obtained and had to get the consent of its hierarchy to run for Senator. If he had not got it he would have lost his

'apostleship,' and would have been out of harmony with the twelve." He denied, however, that the church exercised its authority in the least in the Utah Legislature.

"Incidentally it was brought out in his testimony that the Mormons 'believe men and women may be married after death when they are represented by heirs.' These are called marriages for eternity only and besides them are 'sealing for a time and for time and eternity.' Testimony before the Senate committee as it accumulated from day to day would seem to suggest a conclusion adverse to 'Apostle Smoot.' The Herald says: 'The significant

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Canal Officers and Improvement Committee Finally Agree Upon Basis of Value for Primary Rights--Believed Stockholders Will Confirm.

The meeting of the Jordan River and Utah Lake Improvement committee with the officers, directors and attorneys of the five canal companies interested in the Government improvement project, held yesterday at the Commercial club, resulted in the adoption of a basis of agreement with the Government, to which the directorate of every one of the canal companies is unreservedly pledged. The agreement is that the canal companies accept 50 second-feet of water each, or a total of 250 second-feet in lieu of their primary rights, leaving a balance of 750 second-feet for the Government to dispose of to water users at a uniform amount per acre, as a source of repayment for the outlay made by the Government.

The original proposition of the general committee was that the canal companies accept a total of 200 second-feet of water for their primary rights, but several of the canal company's officials considered this amount too small, the figure most generally named by these having been 200 second-feet. But the committee was quite certain that the larger amount would not be acceptable to the Government.

DEBATE OF SIX HOURS.

The meeting yesterday was in continuous session from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m., except for a brief intermission for lunch. The Government proposition was discussed in an informal way in all its phases, and, in spite of the fact that it was shown that the cost per acre would be the same, regardless of the valuation fixed for the primary rights, those who favored the higher figure held firmly for their demands. Votes were taken at different times on the 200 and 300 second-feet propositions and both were defeated. It was not until a resolution fixing the amount at the compromise figure of 250 second-feet was introduced that the conflicting elements became united. There was

then not a dissenting vote, and the same question was afterward voted upon by the directorates of the several companies with the same result. The resolution passed was as follows:

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

"Resolved, That we recommend as a basis of agreement with the United States Government for the improvement of Utah lake that the water users in lieu of the present rights of said water users 250 second-feet of water (50 second-feet for each canal) to be delivered to said water users at the heads of their respective canals without charge by the Government; and that the entire cost of the improvements be charged against the remaining 750 second-feet of water to be apportioned by the several canals and others in such manner and at such price as may be hereafter determined."

CANAL MEETINGS CALLED.

It was decided that meetings of the stockholders of the several canal companies should be called at once that the proposition may be presented for their approval or rejection. It is believed that there will be little, if any, opposition from the stockholders. The proposal being certainly all that could be desired in the way of liberality to the water users. Members of the general committee will, so far as possible, attend these stockholders' meetings, to present to them the details of the plan. The meetings were called as follows:

Utah and Salt Lake Canal company, March 12 at 11 a. m., at the Fourteenth ward meeting-house.

East Jordan Canal company, March 13th at 2 p. m., at Sandy.

South Jordan Canal company, March 14th at 11 o'clock, at the West Jordan meeting-house.

North Jordan Irrigation company, March 15th at 11 a. m., in the Taylorsville meeting-house.

THOSE WHO WERE PRESENT.

Those who were present at yesterday's meeting were as follows: Col.

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RUSSIA WILL NOT STRIKE UNTIL END OF APRIL

ST. PETERSBURG, March 5.—Although almost four weeks have elapsed since the Japanese first attacked Port Arthur, here the war is considered as hardly begun.

Heavy land fighting, upon which the fate of the campaign depends, is not expected much before the end of April. By this time Russia will have in the field, exclusive of the large army of men required to guard the railroads, four army corps, each with a cavalry division and an artillery brigade.

All that has happened so far, or is going to happen until these forces are formed in the field, is considered, according to the Russian view, to be nothing more than the prologue to the real drama.

The crippling of the Port Arthur fleet was unfortunate in that it gave the enemy command of the sea at the very outset. It is, however, of relatively small importance from the standpoint of the main strategy of the war, whether Port Arthur stands or falls. But as long as it holds out and the fleet is harbored there it will constitute a potential menace which will

restrict and hamper Japan's operations, and the Russians are determined to defend Port Arthur as heroically as they did Sebastopol.

DEFENSE OF ARTHUR.

No large garrisons will be retained there; ten thousand men are as good as one hundred thousand for defense, while the more men the more mouths to feed. There are enough provisions there now to last for eight months. In addition, there will be a division of Cossacks with mountain batteries on the peninsula to oppose landing and harass the enemy if they succeed in investing the city.

Viceroy Alexieff retains his headquarters at Mukden, through which 3000 or 4000 soldiers are passing daily to the positions which the main armies will occupy. The Russians believe that for military purposes there is only one road over which the Japanese can come from Korea.

All the troops landed at Chemulpo, Mokpo and Chinnampo must use the "Yalu" road. Consequently the landings at Plaksin Bay and the other places on the east coast of northern Korea are not considered important, the absence

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ZION CO-OP MERCANTILE CONCERN TRYING TO AID SMOOT

Circular Letters Being Sent to Merchants in Chicago and Elsewhere Asking That They Aid in Stemming the Tide Against Smoot.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Circulars of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile institution of Utah, bearing on the Smoot case and sent out from Salt Lake City, have been received by Chicago merchants and others. The text of the circular follows:

"From Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City—Gentlemen: Once more the country is being disturbed by an anti-Mormon agitation, the purpose in view being the expulsion from the United States Senate of Reed Smoot, a Senator from Utah who was duly elected and seated, notwithstanding the disturbance created at the time

by over-zealous and mistaken religious enthusiasts.

"It is conceded by his opponents that Senator Smoot is not, and never has been, a polygamist; that his personal character is beyond reproach; that nothing can be alleged against him except that he is an apostle in the Mormon church."

"The hostile public sentiment has been fomented by a coterie of sectarian ministers in this city, whose heated harangues have excited religious circles until apperils to their reason, justice and Christian tolerance seem to be in vain."

"Senator Smoot is a director in this institution, is a thorough business man and is identified with a number of Utah enterprises which have relations with the manufacturing and mercantile

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